

TAKES THE OATH

Gov. Ansel Is Inducted Into Office Once Again.

MAKES NEW REPORT

His Inaugural Speech Was Very Short and Contains Two Important Recommendations: That Drainage Commission be Created and Good Roads Problem be Tackled.

In his second inaugural address delivered Wednesday afternoon, immediately after the oath of office had been administered to him, Governor Ansel said:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly and my fellow citizens: For the second time I am here to assume the duties and responsibilities of the highest State officer in the gift of the people. For a second time, by the votes of the people, I am exalted to the position of governor of this great commonwealth. I am truly grateful for this manifestation of confidence and esteem and I am fully sensible of my inability to discharge fully the duties incumbent upon me without your valuable and necessary assistance. I plead for a continuance of the sympathy and help that you have given me during the past two years.

I have endeavored to discharge the duties of my office with fidelity and an eye single to the best interests of all the people. That I have made mistakes goes without saying, but they have been of the head and not of the heart.

South Carolina has made much progress in moral, educational and material lines in the past few years and people are fully alive to the great possibilities of even greater progress in the years to come and we see the signs of prosperity on every hand. We should be paying more attention, however, to the conservation of our many natural resources—our land, forests and water-courses. Much thought is now being given to this subject in all the States of the union, and we should not lag behind.

There is now being utilized in this State one hundred and seventy-five thousand horse-power of water-power to generate electricity and for other purposes. There is still about one hundred and seventy-five thousand horse-power of water-power undeveloped. My belief is that before many years this power, now going to waste, will be harnessed and used to help supply the needs of our growing industries.

Our farmers are producing a reasonable income and profit, and as the farmer is the only producer of those things which go to sustain life, every inducement should be given to the boy to "stay on the farm."

In the manufacture of cotton, we are second, in number of spindles, to but one State in the union. Had I time, I could give the out-put of the mills, the value of the product and the number of employees.

The educational institutions of the State are sending out each year young men and women well equipped for the battle of life and there is work for all of them to do. The country is calling for educated young men and women.

I desire, at this time, to refer to two matters, which I regard as very important to the future progress of the State and which are not mentioned in my annual message:

The time has come in my judgment when we should give some attention to the question of the drainage of our swamps and wet lands. There are in this State over three million acres of these lands that can be reclaimed at a reasonable cost. The question naturally arises, what can we do? I suggest that you appoint a drainage commission whose duty it shall be to get up all the data as to where these lands are located; the probable cost of reclaiming and the best plan of paying for the drainage. Let this commission report to the general assembly and then intelligent action can be taken.

Another important matter that should engage our attention is the one of "good roads." Every good citizen of the State is interested in this vital question. Conventions and conferences are being held in many of the States to discuss it. The governors of most of the States are calling the attention of their legislatures to it. Some of the counties in this State have gone to work and are making good roads. That they are needed in all of the counties every one will admit. The work that is done should be of permanent nature, and it seems to me that, in order that the necessary information may be obtained as to the best method making good roads and the possible cost of such method, the department of agriculture should be charged with the duty of getting this data and reporting the same to you.

In North Carolina, the duties of road commissioner are placed upon the State geologists, in other States, road commissioners are appointed for this work.

I come to congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon what has been done along all these lines, and to ask that each of you will do his full duty in helping forward all that

MILITARY INSPECTION

ADJUTANT GENERAL BOYD ISSUES ORDERS TUESDAY.

The United States War Department and State Itinerary Arranged for Various Companies.

Adjutant General Boyd has issued his orders for the inspection of the militia of the State, including all headquarters, armories and the companies. The inspections begin in March, Edgefield being the first place visited, and will end the latter part of April at Laurens.

The inspections will be made for the war department by Lieut. Chas. H. Cabaniss, Jr., now stationed in Columbia, and for the State by Col. Wm. T. Brock, assistant adjutant general.

The list of places with dates for inspections is given as follows: Edgefield, March, 8—Company F, Second infantry.

Aiken, March 9—Unassigned company of infantry.

Bamberg, March 10—Company I, Third infantry.

Barnwell, March 11—Company E, Third infantry.

Orangeburg, March 12—Company L, Third infantry.

Elloree, March 15—Company G, Third infantry.

Sumter, March 16—Company L, Second infantry.

Timmons, March 17—Company I, Second infantry.

Conway, March 18—Company H, Third infantry.

Georgetown, March 19—Headquarters, Third infantry, Company F, Third infantry.

Walterboro, March 22—Company K, Third infantry.

Charleston, March 23, 24, 25, 26—Companies A, B, C, and D, Third infantry; Third detachment hospital corps.

New Brookland, March 27—Company M, Second infantry.

Columbia, March 29, 30, 31, April 1—General headquarters; headquarters First brigade; headquarters Second infantry; Companies B, C, and D, Second infantry.

Florence, April 2—Company H, Second infantry.

Darlington, April 5—Company K, Second infantry.

Hartsville, April 6—Company G, Second infantry.

Bennettsville, April 7—Company E, Second infantry.

Cheraw, April 8—Company F, First infantry.

Camden, April 9—Company A, Second infantry; Second detachment hospital corps.

Lancaster, April 12—Unassigned company of infantry.

Liberty Hill, April 13—Company B, First infantry.

Rock Hill, April 14—Company H, First infantry.

Fort Mill, April 15—Company K, First infantry.

Winnsboro, April 16—Company M, Third infantry.

Cornwell, April 17—Company G, First infantry.

Yorkville, April 19—Headquarters First infantry; Company L, First infantry.

Spartanburg, April 20—Company I, First infantry, band, First infantry.

Union, April 21—Company M, First infantry.

Clifton, April 22—Company C, First infantry.

Greenville, April 22—Company A, First infantry.

Anderson, April 26—Company E, First infantry.

Laurens, April 27—Company D, First infantry.

TILLMAN WON'T BE MUZZLED.

Says Senate Can't Stop Him From Roasting Roosevelt.

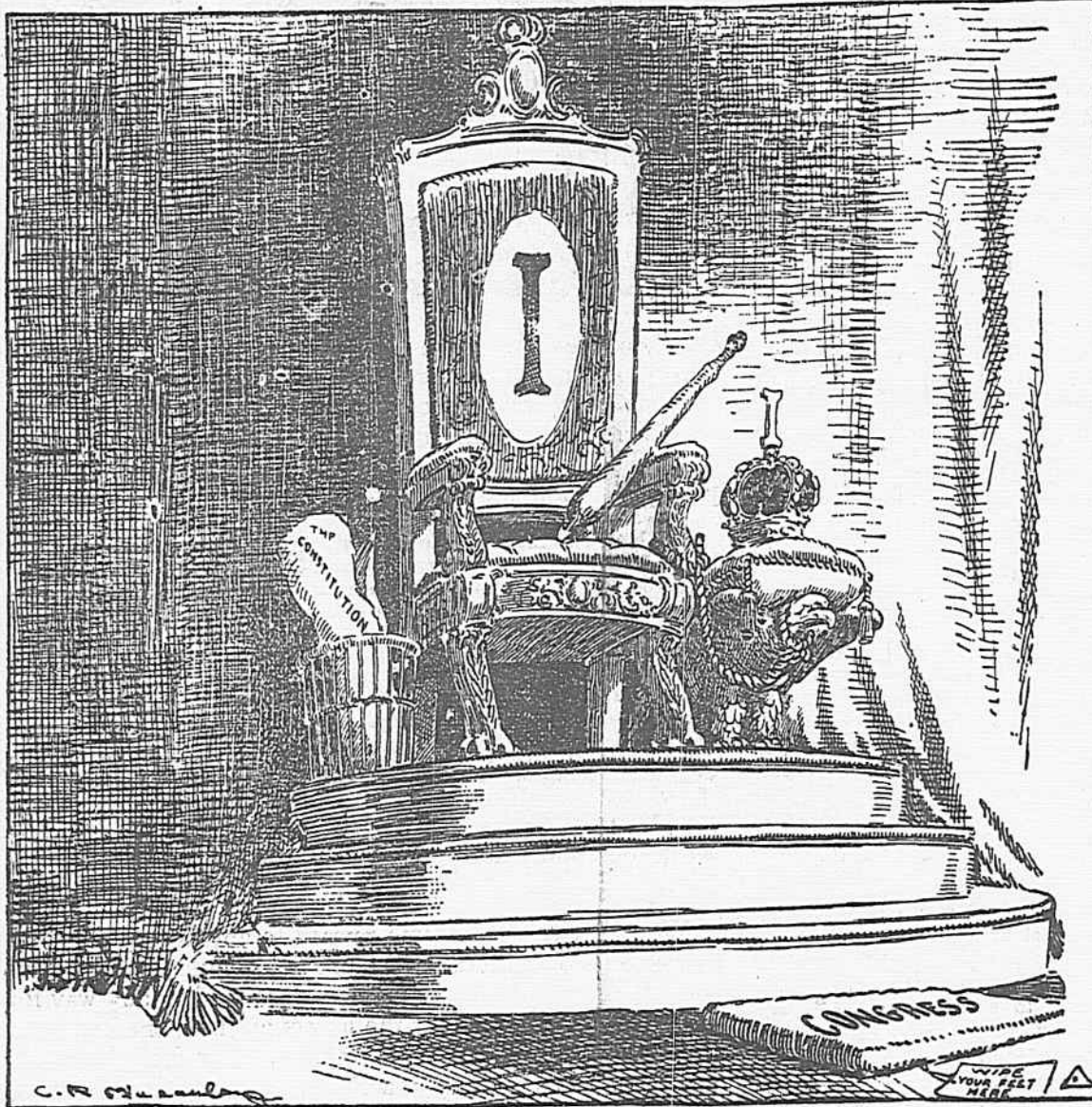
Washington, Jan. 20.—Prompted probably by the case with which Representative Willett, of New York, was suppressed in the house Monday in his denunciation of the president, Republican leaders friendly to Mr. Roosevelt have under consideration a move to muzzle Senator Tillman when he undertakes to make good his promise to attack the occupant of the white house.

It is stated that they will try to invoke a rule that will put an entire quietus on the "pitchfork senator," or compel him to stick strictly to parliamentary language in dealing with the president.

"They can't do it," was Senator Tillman's declaration when asked concerning the movement. "I am going to criticize Theodore Roosevelt officially. I have no doubt that his friends in the senate would like to muzzle me, but the speech will be made. I am at work on it now, but I won't be ready to deliver it for two or three weeks. I am in no hurry."

And now, as I take upon myself for a second time, the responsibilities and duties of this office, I ask that you will uphold my hands in every good work, and, by your generous help and co-operation, give me that encouragement I have a right to expect at your hands. By thus working together, we shall make South Carolina second to none in this union of indestructible States.

"REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."



BRUTAL MURDER

SO AS A YOUNG WIFE COULD BE STOLEN.

One Italian Dead and Another Dying as a Result of a Kidnapping Scrape.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A brutal murder, which had as its object the kidnapping of the young bride of one of the victims, was committed just outside of this city two nights ago by three Italians.

The victim was Finizio Gaetano, who was instantly killed, and Scario Carmino, his friend, who is dying in a local hospital from wounds inflicted by shots from a revolver.

The bodies of both men were found stretched across the railroad tracks near the scene of the tragedy, where they had been placed with the evident intent of hiding the crime.

Mrs. Gaetano was found tonight by the authorities in an Italian shack on the outskirts of the city. She was in a serious condition, as a result of nervous shock, exposure and ill treatment, to which she had been subjected.

She told the authorities she had been taken to the shack immediately after the shooting and held there, two of the men remaining until shortly before noon.

Gaetano was recently married in Italy and reached New York with his young bride only last Monday. The couple came direct to Middletown and Tuesday night, in company with Carmino, a mutual friend, were walking along a road about two miles from this city. Suddenly they were set upon by three Italians armed with revolvers, and Gaetano and Carmino were shot down.

CITIZEN JOSHUA ASHLEY

Is Accused of Peonage by His Farm Hands.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—The Federal grand jury here has indicted "Citizen Joshua" W. Ashley, a wealthy Anderson county farmer and member of the legislature now in session, of peonage in holding four negro farm hands in involuntary servitude on his farm in Anderson county. The indictment, carrying twenty counts, alleges various phases of peonage, charging that Ashley claimed he held the negroes to work out indebtedness due him and due John McGaha, deceased, and Louise McGaha, his kinsmen. The four negroes, claimed to be held as peons, are: Will Davis, John Davis, George Johnson and Sam Poole.

WIFE WAS TOO MEEK.

Brutal Crime by Pennsylvania Farmer for Queer Cause.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 19.—Griffith VanEleet, a farmer with his wife, near Suquehanna, shot and killed his wife for the simple reason that she was entirely too docile to live with.

When he smote her on one cheek, she turned the other, and it angered him to such an extent that he chased her on the main road for almost half a mile and then put a bullet through her. Later, when the posse that was quickly organized, went after VanEleet, he faced the angry citizens and turned the gun upon himself, putting a bullet through his heart.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY RAISED

Officers Fixed.

Columbia, Jan. 21.—The State Senate passed a bill today fixing the Governor's salary at \$4,000 and the other State officers at \$2,250, except Adjutant and Inspection General, who will get only \$2,000. The bill also fixes the salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary at \$2,250 per annum. The vote on the bill was as follows:

Yeas—Appel, Bass, Bates, Carpenter, Christensen, Clifton, Croft, Graydon, Hardin, Hough, Johnstone, Kelley, Lide, Mauldin, McKeithan, Montgomery, Otta, Sinkler, Smith, Spivey, Stewart, Sullivan, Summers, Walker, Waller, Weston, Williams. Total 27.

Nays—Black, Carlisle, Crosson, Earle, Forrest, Griffin, Harvey, Johnson, Laney, Muckenfuss, Rainsford, Rogers, Wharton. Total 13.

ARRANGES FOR HIS FUNERAL.

Seeks Brother Masons and Kills Himself at Their Door.

New York, Jan. 20.—After arranging with an undertaker to have his body cremated, paying for an urn in which to place his ashes, Thomas Hutchings, said to be a Harlem real estate dealer, walked into the West Twentieth street police station yesterday and asked to talk with some one who was a Mason, that he might tell him his troubles. He was referred to the stationhouse at Sixth avenue and West Twentieth street, where he was told he would find a number of Masons.

Hutchings started, but paused just outside the door, drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Hutchings had been in a particularly jovial mood, while talking with the undertaker, and neither the latter nor the policeman at the Twentieth street station had any suspicion as to his sanity or intentions.

FELL AND BROKE HIS NECK.

Darlington Negro Meets Death in Peculiar Manner.

Darlington, Jan. 20.—Coroner R. G. Parnell went to Lumber Tuesday, and with a jury held an inquest over the remains of Coleman Taylor, a negro about 21 years of age, who died a violent death by being accidentally struck on the head, just above the right eye, by a chip that was hurled through the air by a piece of machinery, knocking Taylor down, and in falling or as a result of his fall his neck was broken. The accident occurred at the Williams & McKeithan Mills.

C. of Justice Jones.

Columbia, Jan. 21.—Associate Justice Ira B. Jones, of Lancaster, was today elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina for the unexpired term of Justice Pope, whose resignation has been accepted. There were two nominations, Associate Justice Ira B. Jones and Eugene B. Gary. There were 161 votes cast, of which Mr. Jones received 96 votes and Mr. Eugene B. Gary 65.

Falls Dead in Court Room.

Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 18.—As Judge Murphy today sentenced "Buck" Cottongame, a Kentucky feudist, to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Parrish Arnet, the father of Arnet fell dead in the court room.

TEDDY WAS RIGHT

SENATOR FRAZIER DEFENDS ROOSEVELT'S CAUSE

And Says the South Will Never Submit to Negro Domination or Allow the Social Bars Lowered.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Frazier, of Tennessee today spoke on the Brownsville affair, and opposed the passage of any one of the pending bills for the re-enlistment of the negro soldiers of the 25th regiment, who were discharged without honor by the President.

"Whenever," declared Mr. Frazier, "any question arises affecting the negro there are certain people, including the negro himself, who seem to think that he should be dealt with in an exceptional and unusual way; that he is to be treated as the ward of the nation, and must be the constant object of its care and solicitude."

"If those people in every section of the country who are especially solicitous of the negro's welfare would, by act and word, teach the negro that he is to be shown no exceptional consideration, but must stand or fall on his conduct and merit alone, they would render him incalculable benefit, and the country a lasting service."

Analyzing the testimony taken in various investigations, Mr. Frazier said there was no question as to the guilt of any soldiers of the 25th regiment. He justified the President in his discharge of the entire body of troops, because of the impossibility of fixing the guilt upon particular soldiers. Speaking of the treatment of the negro by the people of the South, Mr. Frazier said:

"I would not be entirely frank if I did not say that upon certain phases on the race question, I, in common with the rest of the South, have stood, and I believe will ever stand, firm and unalterably. First, never against will the negro race be allowed to politically dominate and control a sovereign State of this Union. To do so would be to enslave ignorance and give it dominion over intelligence, and to bring back the rapid and utter reckless debauchery of the Reconstruction era. Second, the social barrier, which separates the races will never be allowed to be lowered. To do so would destroy the purity and integrity of the white race and shock the sensibilities and outrage the moral sense of the Caucasian race the world over."

"For forty years, in patience and kindness the people of the South have wrestled with this problem," he said in conclusion. "It is still unsolved. What the end will be, only God in His infinite wisdom can see. Shall it be that the black race will be deported? If feasible, it would remove the last remaining barrier to complete the unity of the American people. Shall it be a race war, bloody, fierce, exterminating—a war for the survival of the fittest—God forbid. Shall it be amalgamation, and the unspeakable horror of a corrupted and inferior race? To allow it would be to destroy that civilization which is at once our strength and pride. Shall it be that the two races will dwell together, and yet apart, in peace and harmony. To do so, without one race dominating and ruling the other would be to belie the universal verdict of racial history. I do not know. But one thing I do know is that the solution of this problem rests primarily in the hands of the Southern white man and the Southern black man, and calls for the wisest counsel and broadest conservatism of both. I know that it can never be solved by men far removed from its fatal touch, and whose minds are not filled with an appalling sense of the deep racial difficulties with which it is hedged about."

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

Kills Four Men and Injures Some Ten Others.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 20.—Four men were killed and ten others injured, one fatally, when several tons of dynamite in one of the buildings of the Forcite power works, at Lake Hopatcong, blew up late today. The detonation of the huge mass of explosive shook the country for miles around and blew the building containing it to atoms. Of the fourteen men working in it, not one escaped death or injury.

BELIEVES IN MARRIAGE.

Two People Over Seventy Years of Age Marry.

Valdosta, Ga., Jan. 20.—Former Legislator John W. Hagan, present chairman of the county commissioners of Lowndes county, and Mrs. Thomas B. Hodges, a widow, were married today. Both are septuagenarians, and the marriage is the bride's fourth venture, and the bridegroom's third. Mr. Hagan was the Populist party leader a number of years ago here. Both husband and wife are wealthy, the wife owning property here valued at \$75,000.

FIFTY PERISH

Powder Explosion Causes Disaster to Workmen Near Chicago

IN A MARINE TUNNEL

Half a Hundred Laborers a Mile and Half From Shore, in Lake Michigan, Blown to Pieces, Bruised to Death or Drowned, and a Large Number Are Injured.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20.—Blown to pieces by exploding powder, burned to death by the resultant fire or drowned in the icy waters of Lake Michigan was the fate today of fifty-three workmen, who were working on a submarine tunnel at a wooden crib, a mile and a half from shore.

The crib was used in the construction of a tunnel connecting with the south side shore of the city at 73rd street. It is known that ninety-five workmen were employed in the crib and the connecting tunnel at the time of the explosion, which started the fire and blew or drove men into the water.

The work of the destroying elements was begun so unexpectedly and reaped its harvest of dead and injured with such swiftness that the contracting firm of George W. Jackson and the rescuers have been unable to arrive at anything like an accurate list of those who perished, or of others who escaped the fury of the flames or the icy waters of the lake.

All south side hospitals are filled with injured men tonight. City fire boats and tugs of the construction company made frequent trips far into the night to the scene of the disaster through the heavy ice floes.

The disaster apparently had its origin in a powder house of small dimensions, situated about 100 yards from the crib structure proper, but at the same time being a part of the general structure.

The dull detonation, muffled as it was by the crunching of floating ice against the crib and the atmosphere laden with heavy fog, simply aroused the attention of the workmen, according to survivors, and it was not until the heat of the flames and the stifling smok penetrated the so-called "living room" of the crib and the tunnel beneath the waters of the lake that the full import of the disaster dawned upon the workmen cut off from quick succor.

One of the workmen with a cooler head than his fellows, made his way through the smok to a little inclosure in which was a telephone and gave the hurried message to the shore station:

"The crib is on fire. For God's sake send help at once, or we will be buried alive. The tug—"

At this point communication ceased and through the fog an occasional burst of flames, and an unmistakable odor of smoke made it known to the watchers on shore that the telephone message was in earnest.

The tug T. T. Morford was the first to begin rescuing the frenzied workmen.

After several hours of heroic work on the part of the rescuers thirty-nine workmen were rescued. When the tug Conway and its crew had finally quenched the flames, fifty-three bodies had been carried to the shore and placed in morgues in South Chicago, awaiting identification.

HAVE MET TAFT.

Rockefeller, Ogden and Harriman Are in North Augusta.

Augusta, Jan. 19.—President-elect Taft's rest is being invaded by the representatives of "predatory wealth," and money is flying through the air. All rich arrivals are philanthropists of the most pronounced type.

In addition to John D. Rockefeller, who came several days ago and announced that he will hand over the trifling sum of \$100,000 to a young women's college in this State, Robert C. Ogden, the New York door of good work, has arrived in Augusta.

E. H. Harriman, whose philanthropy in taking railroads under his wing, is widely known, is expected here today. Both Harriman and Ogden will probably attend the banquet, which will be tendered Mr. Taft by the Augusta chamber of commerce.

A WOMAN ADVISES SUICIDE

And Two of Her Hearers Took Her Seriously.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 19.—"Commit suicide if you are out of work." This was in effect the advice which Miss Laura Burke, suffragist, social-ist and graduate of Notre Dame university, gave to 500 unemployed men in the Vine street Congressional church Sunday night.

Yesterday two of them tried to take poison. B. J. McMaster swallowed morphine and Frank Peters used carbolic acid, but they will recover.

Miss Burke said from the pulpit: "The only way to solve the present awful condition of the unemployed, is by taking a dose of chloroform."